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(57)【要約】

(57)[SUMMARY]

【目的】

高濃度にNH₄ - Nを含有し、 合わせて硝化反応を阻害する有 機物質を含有する廃水中のNH 4 - Nを効率良く除去する。

【構成】

[OBJECT]

NH4-N in wastewater which contains an organic compound which contains and joins NH4-N in high concentration and inhibits nitrification reaction is removed efficiently.

[SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION]

Several reactors 1 and 21 which have a fluidized bed are arranged serially.

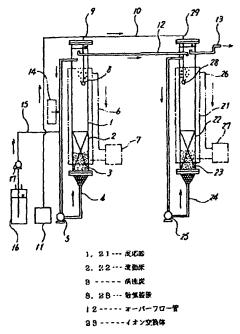
Activated charcoal 3 is filled into the fluidized bed 2 of the first reactor 1, and ion exchanger 23 is filled into the fluidized bed 22 of the subsequent reactor 21.

Seeding of the microorganism liquid mixture containing nitrifying bacteria is carried out.

The wastewater which contains an organic compound and ammoniacal nitrogen after that circulates around each of reactors 1 and 21.

In each of reactors 1 and 21, the nitrification of the wastewater is carried out under aerobic conditions.





1, 21 - Reactor

2,22 - Fluidized bed

3 ---- Activated carbon

8. 28 - Diffuser

12 --- Overflow pipe

23 --- Ion exchanger

【特許請求の範囲】

[CLAIMS]

【請求項1】

[CLAIM 1]

A biological water-treatment method of the ammoniacal-nitrogen containing wastewater, in which several reactors which have a fluidized bed are arranged serially, and activated charcoal with absorption capacity with respect to an organic compound is filled as a material which forms a fluidized bed to the first reactor. To a subsequent reactor, a material with ion-exchange ability with respect to ammoniacal

To a subsequent reactor, a material with ionexchange ability with respect to ammoniacal nitrogen is filled as a material which forms a fluidized bed.

After carrying out the seeding of the



窒素を含有する廃水を各反応器 へ巡回させ、各反応器において 好気条件下で廃水を硝化するこ とを特徴とするアンモニア性窒 素含有廃水の生物学的水処理方 法。

後に、有機物質とアンモニア性 microorganism liquid mixture which contains nitrifying bacteria in the fluidized bed of each reactor, organic compounds and wastewater which contain ammoniacal nitrogen circulate around to each reactor.

> In each reactor, the nitrification of the wastewater is carried out on aerobic conditions.

【発明の詳細な説明】

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION]

[0001]

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】

本発明は、下水等の高濃度にN を含有する廃水の水処理方法に 関し、特に硝化反応を阻害する 有機物質を合わせて含有する廃 水中のNH。-Nを除去するア ンモニア性窒素含有廃水の生物

H。-N(アンモニア性窒素) 学的水処理方法に関する。

[0002]

[INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION]

This invention relates to the water-treatment method of wastewater which contains NH4-N (ammoniacal nitrogen) in high concentration, such as sewage.

Specifically, it is related with the biological water-treatment method of the ammoniacalnitrogen containing wastewater which removes NH4-N in the wastewater which joins and contains the organic compound which inhibits the nitrification reaction.

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来、高濃度にNH。一N(ア ンモニア性窒素)を含有する廃 水の生物学的水処理方法として は、例えば、特開平6-106 182号公報に記載されたもの がある。この水処理方法は、一 対の反応器を直列に配置し、各 反応器にNH。-Nに対してイ オン交換能を持つゼオライト等 の物質を充填して流動床を形成 し、この流動床を形成する物質 に硝化菌を含む微生物を植種 し、NH。- Nを含む廃水を各 反応器において順次に、多段的

[PRIOR ART]

Conventionally, as the biological watertreatment method of the wastewater which contains NH4-N (ammoniacal nitrogen) in high concentration, there are some which were described in Unexamined-Japanese-Patent No. 6-106182 gazette, for example.

This water-treatment method arranges a pair of reactors serially, fills materials, such as zeolite which has ion-exchange ability, in each reactor to NH4-N, and forms a fluidized bed, carries out seeding of the microorganisms which contain nitrifying bacteria in the material which forms this fluidized bed, and processes the wastewater containing NH4-N multi-stages in order in each reactor.



に処理するものである。

[0003]

この方法によれば、1基目にお いては、イオン交換能を持つ物 質がNH。-Nを飽和に近い状 態で吸着し、硝化反応によって NH』-Nを除去するととも に、イオン交換体の再生を行う。 2基目においては、1基目と同 様にNH。 -Nの吸着と硝化反 応による再生とを行うが、2基 目の入口においてはNH。-N が低下しているので、イオン交 換体のNH。-N吸着能に余裕 がある。このように、高濃度の NH、-Nを含む廃水を対象と する場合にも、一旦イオン交換 体によってNH。-Nを吸着し た上で、硝化反応が進行するの で、NH、-Nが高濃度に存在 しても安定して硝化処理を行う ことができる。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課

題】 しかし、上記した従来の構成に おいて、原水中に有機物質(D OC;溶解性有機炭素等)を含 まない場合には、NH。-Nを 生物学的に効率よくNO。-N (硝酸態窒素)に硝化できるが、 有機物質を含有する廃水(例え ば汚泥乾燥機の排ガススクラバ 一排水等)を対象とする場合に は、1基目に溶解有機物質によ ると見られる硝化阻害が生じ、 1 基目での硝化反応が著しく低

[0003]

According to this method, in the 1st set, a material with ion-exchange ability absorbs NH4-N in a nearly saturated state, and an ion exchanger is reproduced while removing NH4-N by nitrification reaction.

In the 2nd set, the reproduction by adsorption and nitrification reaction of NH4-N is performed like the 1st set.

However, NH4-N is reduced in the 2nd set of inlet ports.

Therefore, allowances are in the NH4-N absorption capacity of an ion exchanger.

Thus, also when the wastewater containing high concentrated NH4-N is made to be the object, after once absorbing NH4-N by the ion exchanger, nitrification reaction progresses.

Therefore, even if NH4-N exists in high concentration, a nitrification can be processed stably.

[0004]

[PROBLEM ADDRESSED]

However, in said conventional composition, when organic compounds (DOC; soluble organic carbon etc.) are not included in raw water, the nitrification of the NH4-N can be biologically carried out to NO3-N (nitrate nitrogen) efficiently.

However, when wastewater (for example, waste-gas scrubber waste-water of a sludge drying machine etc.) which contain an organic compound is made to be the object, the nitrification inhibition expected based on the dissolved organic compound at the 1st set occurs, it is admitted that the 1st set of nitrification reaction reduces remarkably, and if the organic compound itself decreases in the 下することが認められ、1基目 1st set, the nitrification of NH4-N can be



において有機物質自体が減少す performed efficiently in the 2nd set. ると、2基目においては効率良 くNH₄−Nの硝化を行うこと ができる。

[0005]

このように、原水中に有機物質 等の硝化を阻害する物質が含ま れている場合には、システム全 体としての生物学的な水処理の 効率が低下する問題があった。 本発明は上記した課題を解決す るものであり、高濃度にNH。 - Nを含有し、合わせて硝化反 応を阻害する有機物質を含有す る廃水中のNH。-Nを効率良 く除去するアンモニア性窒素含 有廃水の生物学的水処理方法を 提供することを目的とする。

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Thus, when the material which inhibits nitrification, such as an organic compound, was contained in raw water, there was a problem in which the effectiveness of the biological water treatment of the overall system decreases.

This invention solves said problem.

It aims at providing the biological watertreatment method of the ammoniacal-nitrogen containing wastewater which removes efficiently NH4-N in the wastewater which contains the organic compound which contains and joins NH4-N in high concentration, and inhibits nitrification reaction.

[0006]

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】 上記した課題を解決するため に、本発明のアンモニア性窒素 含有廃水の生物学的水処理方法 は、流動床を有する複数の反応 器を直列に配置し、最初の反応 器に、流動床を形成する物質と して有機物質に対する吸着能を 有した活性炭を充填し、後続の 反応器に、流動床を形成する物 質としてアンモニア性窒素に対 するイオン交換能を有した物質 を充填し、各反応器の流動床に 硝化菌を含む微生物混合液を植 種した後に、有機物質とアンモ ニア性窒素を含有する廃水を各 反応器へ巡回させ、各反応器に おいて好気条件下で廃水を硝化 する構成としたものである。

[SOLUTION OF THE INVENTION]

In order to solve said subject, the biological water-treatment method of the ammoniacalnitrogen containing wastewater invention, several reactors which have a fluidized bed are arranged serially, the activated charcoal with the absorption capacity with respect to an organic compound is filled as a material which forms a fluidized bed to the first reactor.

As a material which forms a fluidized bed to a subsequent reactor, a material with ionexchange ability with respect to an ammoniacal nitrogen is filled, and after carrying out the seeding of the microorganisms liquid mixture which contains a nitrifying bacteria in the fluidized bed of each reactor, organic compounds and wastewater which contain an ammoniacal nitrogen are circulated to each

It is made to be the composition which carries out the nitrification of wastewater on aerobic



conditions in each reactor.

[0007]

[0007]

【作用】

[0008]

[0009]

後続の反応器においては、流動 床を形成する物質、つまりイオン交換能を有する物質に付着させて硝化菌を馴養する状態にある。また、後続の反応器においる。廃水は最初の反応器において既に有機物質を除去したものである。

[0010]

[EFFECT]

According to said composition, the first reactor is in the state where a nitrifying bacteria and organic substance decomposing bacteria are made to adhere to the activated charcoal which forms a fluidized bed, and are made to carry out culturing.

Since the activated charcoal is a porous material which has countless micropores, it holds microorganisms with high density.

And, the activated charcoal absorbs-andremoves the organic compound which inhibits nitrification among the containing materials in a wastewater by absorption capacity.

[0008

For this reason, it proceeds in the first reactor, without the nitrification reaction by the nitrifying bacteria that adheres to the activated charcoal being inhibited by the organic compound.

And, organic substance decomposing bacteria carries out the oxidative-degradation removal of the organic compound absorbed to the activated charcoal in order, and reproduces the absorption capacity of the activated charcoal.

Therefore, the activated charcoal functions as a biological-activity charcoal, and the breakthrough phenomenon of an adsorption that depends on saturation is not seen.

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In a subsequent reactor, it is in the state of making it adhere to the material which forms a fluidized bed, in other words, the material which has ion-exchange ability, and carrying out culturing of the nitrifying bacteria.

And, the wastewater that circulates to the subsequent reactor already removed the organic compound in the first reactor.

[0010]

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nitrogen with nitrifying bacteria.

Therefore, nitrification speed increases.

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このため、後続の反応器においてはイオン交換能を有する物質がアンモニア性窒素を吸着し、この吸着したアンモニア性窒素を硝化菌により硝化するので、硝化速度が増大する。

[0011]

[0011]

【実施例】

以下、本発明の一実施例を図面 に基づいて説明する。生物学的 水処理装置は複数の反応器を直 列に配置するものであり、本 施例においては一対の反応器を 開示して説明を行うが、反応器 の基数は適宜に設定し得るもの である。

[0012]

図1において、生物学的水処理 装置は、処理工程の最初に位置 する第1の反応器1と後続の第 2の反応器21を直列に配置し ており、各反応器1、21は内 部に流動床2,22を有してい る。第1の反応器1の流動床2 には有機物質に対する吸着能を 有する活性炭3を充填してお り、第2の反応器21の流動床 22には、アンモニア性窒素に 対するイオン交換能を有した物 質として、ゼオライト、沸石、 イオン交換樹脂等のイオン交換 体23を充填している。各反応 器1.21の上部領域と底部と を連通して循環管路4、24を 設けており、循環管路4、24 の途中には循環ポンプ5,25 を介装している。各反応器1, 21の外周には外筒ジャケット

[Example]

Hereafter, one Example of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

For this reason, the material which has ion-

exchange ability in a subsequent reactor

absorbs ammoniacal nitrogen, and carries out

the nitrification of this absorbed ammoniacal

A biological water treating unit arranges some reactors serially.

It is explained this Example by showing a pair of reactors.

However, the group number of a reactor can be established suitably.

[0012]

In FIG. 1, the biological water treating unit arranges serially 1st reactor 1 with which processing is located initially, and 2nd subsequent reactor 21, and each of reactors 1 and 21 have fluidized beds 2 and 22 inside.

Filling the activated charcoal 3 which has absorption capacity with respect to an organic compound to the fluidized bed 2 of 1st reactor 1, to the fluidized bed 22 of 2nd reactor 21, the ion exchangers 23, such as a zeolite, a zeolite, and an ion exchange resin, are filled as a material with the ion-exchange ability with respect to an ammoniacal nitrogen.

The top area and bottom part of each reactor 1 and 21 are connected, the circulation pipelines 4 and 24 are provided, and circulation pumps 5 and 25 are interposed in the middle of the circulation pipelines 4 and 24.

The periphery of each of reactors 1 and 21 is the decolated_exterior in the outer-cylinder jackets 6 and 26, and in the outer-cylinder jackets 6 and 26, it is constructed so that the adjusted water which carried out the temperature control by constant temperature



6,26を外装しており、外筒 ジャケット6、26には恒温水 槽7,27で温度調整した調整 水が循環するように構成してい る。各反応器1,21の上部領 域には散気装置8、28を配し ており、各散気装置8,28に は送気分管9,29および送気 管10を通してコンプレッサー 11を接続している。双方の反 応器1,21は互いに上部領域 がオーバーフロー管12を通し て連通しており、第2の反応器 21に設けるオーバーフロー管 13は処理水を取り出すもので あるが、反応器をさらに多段的 に設ける場合には、後続の反応 器に連通する。第1の反応器1 の循環管路4の途中には植種用 水槽14が連通しており、植種 用水槽14には、別途に予め培 養した硝化菌を含む微生物混合 液を貯留している。また、第1 の反応器1の循環管路4の途中 には原水供給管15が連通して おり、原水供給管15は基端が 原水貯留槽16に連通し、途中 に原水供給ポンプ17を介装し ている。

[0013]

baths 7 and 27 may circulate.

Diffusers 8 and 28 are distributed in the top area of each of reactors 1 and 21, and the compressor 11 is connected to each of diffusers 8 and 28 through the supplied-air branched pipes 9 and 29 and an air pipe 10.

The top area connects both reactors 1 and 21 through an overflow pipe 12 mutually, and the overflow pipe 13 provided at 2nd reactor 21 removes treated water.

However, in the case of still providing a reactor in multi-stages, it connects to a subsequent reactor.

In the middle of the circulation pipeline 4 of 1st reactor 1, the water tank 14 for seeding is connected.

In the water tank 14 for seeding, the microorganisms liquid mixture containing the nitrifying bacteria cultivated beforehand separately is stored.

And, the raw-water supply pipe 15 is connected to the middle of the circulation pipeline 4 of 1st reactor 1, a base end is connected to the raw-water supply pipe 15 to the raw-water storage tank 16, and it interposes the raw-water feed pump 17 on the way.

[0013]

Hereafter, the function in said composition is explained.

In all the processes of treatment, it is desirable for the reaction temperature in reactors 1 and 21 to be stable, and if necessary in order to set a fixed reaction temperature, the water flow of the adjusted water which carried out temperature control at a constant temperature is carried out to the outer-cylinder jackets 6 and 26 from a constant temperature bath 7, and the water temperature in each reactor 1 and 21 is maintained uniformly.



[0014]

始めに、硝化菌を含む微生物の 植種を行うために、植種用水槽 14に貯留した微生物混合液を 循環管路4を通して第1の反応 器1に供給するとともに、オー バーフロー管12を通して第2 の反応器に供給する。このとき、 コンプレッサー11から送気管 10および送気分管9,29を 通して各散気装置8,28に供 給する空気ないしは酸素を含む 曝気用気体を、散気装置 8.2 8から各反応器1,21の槽内 混合液に曝気し、各反応器1, 21内を好気的な環境に維持す る。また、各循環ポンプ5,2 5を駆動して流動床2,22に 対して反応器1、21内の槽内 混合液を底部から上部領域に向 けて上向流で通水し、上部領域 の槽内混合液を循環管路4,2 4を通して反応器1,21の底 部に循環させ、各流動床2,2 2の活性炭3ないしイオン交換 体23に微生物を付着させる。

[0015]

[0016]

[0014]

At first, in order to perform the seeding of the microorganisms containing a nitrifying bacteria, while supplying the microorganisms liquid mixture stored in the water tank 14 for seeding to 1st reactor 1 through the circulation pipeline 4, 2nd reactor is supplied through an overflow pipe 12.

At this time, the aeration of the gas for aeration containing the air or oxygen supplied from compressor 11 to each of diffusers 8 and 28 through air pipe 10 and supplied-air branched pipes 9 and 29 is carried out to the liquid mixture in a tank of each of reactors 1 and 21 from diffusers 8 and 28, and the inside of each reactor 1 and 21 is maintained by the aerobic environment.

And, each of circulation pumps 5 and 25 are actuated, the liquid mixture in the tanks of reactors 1, 21 flows upward, pointing from the bottom part toward the top area, to fluidized beds 2 and 22, liquid mixture in the tank of the top area is circulated through the bottom part of reactors 1 and 21, passing through the circulation pipelines 4 and 24.

Microorganisms are made to adhere to the activated charcoal 3 or ion exchanger 23 of each of fluidized beds 2 and 22.

[0015]

In this state, while supplying wastewater containing wastewater stored in raw-water storage tank 16, in other words organic compounds and ammoniacal nitrogen, to circulation pipeline 4 of 1st reactor 1 through raw-water supply pipe 15 with raw water conveying pump 17, it is made to circulate from 1st reactor 1 through overflow pipe 12 to 2nd reactor 21.

In each of reactors 1 and 21, nitrification of wastewater is carried out under aerobic conditions.

[0016]



[0017]

[0018]

第2の反応器21においては、 流動床22を形成する物質、つまりイオン交換体23に付信を まりイオン交換体23に付信を まて硝化菌を馴養する状態に る。また、第2の反応器21 。 巡回する廃水は第1の反応器1 において既に有機物質を除去したものである。

[0019]

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このため、第2の反応器21に おいては、硝化を阻害する有機 物質が低濃度にしか存在せず、 After a running for a suitable period, 1st reactor 1 is in the state of making a nitrifying bacteria and organic substance decomposing bacteria adhere to the activated charcoal 3 which forms a fluidized bed 2, and they carry out culturing. Since the activated charcoal 3 is a porous material which has a countless micro pore, it holds microorganisms with high density. And, the activated charcoal 3 absorbs-and-removes the organic compound which inhibits nitrification among the materials contained in wastewater by absorption capacity.

[0017]

For this reason, in 1st reactor 1, depending on the nitrifying bacteria adhered to activated charcoal 3, it proceeds, without nitrification reaction being inhibited by the organic compound, and the concentration of NH4-N in wastewater decreases.

And, organic substance decomposing bacteria carries out the oxidative-degradation removal of the organic compound absorbed to the activated charcoal 3 in order, and reproduces the absorption capacity of the activated charcoal 3.

Therefore, the activated charcoal 3 functions as biological-activity charcoal, and the breakthrough phenomenon depending on adsorptions saturation is not seen.

[0018]

In 2nd reactor 21, it is in the state of adhering to material which forms fluidized bed 22, in other words, ion exchanger 23, and carrying out culturing of the nitrifying bacteria.

And, the wastewater that circulates to 2nd reactor 21 already moved the organic compound in 1st reactor 1.

[0019]

For this reason, in 2nd reactor 21, the organic compound which inhibits nitrification exists only in low concentration, and by the ion-exchange ability of zeolite etc. which forms ion exchanger



イオン交換体23を形成するゼオライト等のイオン交換能によってNH4~Nを吸着し、この吸着したNH4~Nを硝化菌により硝化するので、硝化速度が増大する。

イオン交換体 2 3 を形成するゼ 23, nH4-N is absorbed, and nitrification of this オライト等のイオン交換能によ absorbed NH4-N is carried out by the nitrifying bacteria.

Therefore, nitrification speed increases.

[0020]

以下に、本願発明の効果を示す 実験例を説明する。

(実験1) 比較の対照となる 従来の構成

装置構成 図1に示す構成と 同様

装置仕様 第1, 第2の反応 器の形状

内径 100mm × 直塔部高 1000mm×有効内容積(水深 900mm) 71

充填材 (第1、第2の反応器の 双方の流動床)

0.3 ~0.5 mm 粒径の合成ゼオ ライト 1 kg/ 塔

運転方法 先に述べた運転方 法と同様

対象原水 下水汚泥乾燥機の 排ガススクラバー排水

原水の水質

 $N H_4 - N$ 100 ~ 450 mg/l B O D 300 ~ 2500 mg/l D O C

D O C 110 ∼900 mg/l

p H 8.5 ~9.0 平均水温 28 ℃ 流量 16 V日

図2は上記の実験におけるNH △ - Nの処理成績を示すもので あり、硝化反応が認められる活 性汚泥を反応器に入れ、馴養後

[0020]

Below, an example experiment which shows the effect of this invention is explained.

(Experiment 1)

The conventional composition apparatus composition that serves as a contrast of a comparison.

Apparatus specification like the composition shown in FIG. 1.

- *1st, 2nd reactor shape internal diameter 100 mm
- * direct tower-part quantity 1000 mm
- * effective content volume (depth of water of 900 mm) 7l filler (fluid bed of both sides of 1st, 2nd reactor) particle size 0.3 0.5 mm synthetic zeolite 1kg / tower operating method.

The water quality of the waste-gas scrubber waste-water raw water of raw-water sewage-sludge drying machine with the same object as the operating method described previously.

NH4-N 100-450 mg/l 300 to 2500 mg/l of BODs 100 ~450 DOC 110-900 mg/l PH 8.5-9.0 300 ~2500 Average water temperature 28 degrees-Celsius

Rate of flow 16 I /day

FIG. 2 shows the process results of NH4-N in said experiment.

The activated sludge with which nitrification reaction is accepted is puied into a reactor, and the water quality analysis after a culture is shown.



の水質分析を示すものである。

[0021]

図2に示すように、NH₄-N 200 mg/l 前後の原水に対し、1 塔目の反応器の硝化率が悪く、 2 塔目でようやく 20~80mg/l 程度となった。このときの平均 的な硝化速度は、約 1.5 mg-N/g-セ゛オライト・日 であった。 このことは、BODあるいはD OC(溶解性有機炭素)として 含まれる有機物質が硝化反応に 何らかの阻害、抑制要因として 作用し、1塔目の反応器での硝 化速度を著しく低下させ、全体 の効率を落としていると言え る。

(実験 2) 本実施例の構成 装置構成 図1に示す構成と 同様

装置仕様 第1,第2の反応 器の形状

内径 200mm ×直塔部高 1500mm×有効内容積 471

充填材

第1の反応器の流動床

粒径 0.9 ~1.1mm の粒状活性 炭 7 kg

第2の反応器の流動床

0.3~0.5 mm 粒径の天然ゼオラ イト20kg

運転方法 先に述べた運転方 法と同様

対象原水 下水汚泥乾燥機の 排ガススクラバー排水

原水の水質

 $NH_4 - N$ $100 \sim 600$ mg/l (平均 220mg/l)

 $110 \sim 650$ T - N

mg/l (平均 230mg/l)

BOD

250 \sim 3000 PH 8.5-9.0

[0021]

As shown in FIG. 2, (Before or after NH4-N 200 mg/l) As opposed to a raw water, to raw water of about 200 mg/l of NH4-N, the nitrification rate of the reactor the first tower was bad, and finally became about 20 to 80 mg/l by the second tower.

The average nitrification speed at this time was about 1.5 mg-N/g-zeolite * day.

This organic compound contained as BOD or DOC (soluble organic carbon) acts on nitrification reaction as a certain inhibition and a suppression factor, and makes nitrification speed in the reactor of the first tower drop remarkably.

It can be said that the entire efficiency is lost.

(Experiment 2)

Component composition of this Example

Specification of the apparatus the composition shown in FIG. 1

1st, 2nd reactor shape internal diameter 200 mm

- * direct tower-part quantity 1500 mm
- * effective content volume 471 filler fluid bed particle size 0.9 - 1.1 mm activated carbon 7kg, 2nd reactor fluid bed particle size 0.3 - 0.5 mm natural zeolite 20kg operating method.

Water type of the waste-gas scrubber wastewater raw water of the drying machine of the sewage sludge of the raw water of the same object as the operating method which was described previously

NH4-N 100-600 mg/I T-N (average of 220 mg/l)

T-N 110-650 mg/l (average of 230 mg/l) BOD 250 to 3000 mg/l (average of 650 mg/l)

100 to 1100 mg/l (average of 320 mg/l) of DOC(s)



mg/l (平均 650mg/l) 100 ~ 1100 DOC (平均 320mg/I) mg/l $8.5 \sim 9.0$ pН 28 ℃ 平均水温 流量 6 1/h (RUN 1), 10 Vh (RUN2) 図3は上記の実験におけるNH ←Nの処理成績を示すもので あり、40日後から100日の 間は原水流量を6 l/h (RUN 1) とし、以降 10 Vh(RUN

2) に負荷をあげて運転した。

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Average water temperature 28 degrees-Celsius Rate of flow 6 l/h (RUN1), 10 l/h (RUN2)

FIG. 3 shows the process results of NH4-N in said experiment.

The raw-water rate of flow was set to 6 l/h (RUN1), after that, the load was increased to 10l/ h (RUN2), and was run.

[0022]

図3に示すように、RUN1に おいては原水中のNH。一N濃 度、有機物濃度が変動している が、1 塔目の活性炭を充填した 反応槽に対し、約4 mgN/g・ Ac・d のNH。-N負荷であっ た。この条件下でも、実験1の 結果と比較して、硝化阻害物質 反応が速やかに進行し、1塔目 流出水のNH。-N濃度はほぼ 20mg/I 以下となる良好な処理 成績を示し、本願発明の方法の 効果が確認できた。尚、2塔目 の処理水は何れもNH4-Nで 10mg/I 以下と良好であったが、 負荷としては1塔目で既に大部 分が処理済であったため、低い ものとなっている。

[0022]

In RUN1, the NH4-N concentration in raw water and the organic substance concentration are fluctuated as shown in FIG. 3.

However, it was the NH4-N load of approximately (4 mgN/g*Ac*d) to the reaction vessel which filled the activated carbon of the first tower.

た。この条件下でも、実験 1 の 結果と比較して、硝化阻害物質 of Experiment 1, nitrification reaction を含む同じ廃水に対しても硝化 反応が速やかに進行し、1 塔目 流出水のNH4 — N濃度はほぼ 20mg/l 以下となる良好な処理 成績を示し、本願発明の方法の 効果が確認できた。尚、2 塔目 を Experiment 1, nitrification reaction progressed quickly even with respect to the same wastewater containing a nitrification inhibitor, and the concentration of the NH4-N of the first tower effluent showed the favorable process results used as about 20 mg/l or less, and has confirmed the effect of the method of this invention.

The NH4-N concentration of the 1st tower effluent shows a favorable process result of about 20 mg/l or less, and the effect of the method of this invention has been confirmed.

In addition, the treated water of the 2nd tower was as favorable as 10 mg/l or less at any NH4-N.

However, as a load, by the first tower, since most was finished, it is already low.

[0023]

RUN2においては、流量負荷を上げて運転を行った。その結果、1塔目の反応器からの流出

[0023]

In RUN2, it ran by increasing the rate-of-flow load.

Consequently, NH4-N came to remain in the



水中に NH_4 -Nが残留するようになったが、 NH_4 -N除去量からみた 1 塔目の硝化速度は 5.1 mgN/g・Ac・d 程度と高い効率を示した。 2 塔目の処理水はRUN1と同様に良好な成績を示した。

[0024]

[0024]

high effectiveness.

【発明の効果】

以上述べたように本発明によれ ば、最初の反応器においては、 活性炭が微生物を高密度に担持 するとともに、吸着能によって 廃水中の有機物質を吸着除去す るので、硝化菌よる硝化反応が 有機物質に阻害されることなく 進行し、しかも有機物分解菌に よる有機物質の酸化分解除去に よって活性炭の吸着能が再生さ れので、活性炭が生物活性炭と して機能し、吸着の飽和による 破過現象が起こることがない。 また、後続の反応器へ巡回する 廃水は最初の反応器において既 に有機物質を除去しているの で、有機物質による阻害を受け ることなく、しかもイオン交換 能を有する物質がアンモニア性 窒素を吸着し、この吸着したア ンモニア性窒素を硝化菌により 硝化することにより硝化速度が 増大する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】

本発明の生物学的水処理装置の全体構成図である。

[EFFECT OF THE INVENTION]

favorable results like RUN1.

effluent from the reactor of the first tower.

However, nitrification speed of the first tower

from the perspective of the NH4-N removal

amount showed about 5.1 mgN/g*Ac*d and

The treated water of the second tower showed

As stated above, while the activated charcoal holds microorganisms with high density in the first reactor according to this invention, the organic compounds in wastewater are absorband-removed according to absorption capacity. Therefore, it proceeds without nitrification reaction by the nitrifying bacteria being inhibited by the organic compound, and because the absorption capacity of activated carbon is reproduced by the oxidative-degradation removal of the organic compound by the organic substance decomposing bacteria, activated carbon functions as biological-activity charcoal, and the breakthrough phenomenon depending on adsorption saturation does not occur.

And, the wastewater that circulates to the subsequent reactor already removed the organic compound in the first reactor.

Therefore, without receiving inhibition by the organic compound, the material which has ion-exchange ability absorbs an ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrification speed increases by nitrifying this absorbed ammoniacal nitrogen by nitrifying bacteria.

[BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DRAWINGS]

[FIG.1]

It is the entire block diagram of the biological water treating unit of this invention.

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【図2】

実験1におけるNH₄ - N濃度の経日変化を示す処理成績図である。

[FIG.2]

It is the process results figure which shows the daily change of the NH4-N concentration in Experiment 1.

【図3】

実験2におけるNH₄-N濃度の経日変化を示す処理成績図である。

[FIG.3]

It is the process results figure which shows the daily change of the NH4-N concentration in Experiment 2.

【符号の説明】

1, 21	反応器
2, 22	流動床
3	活性炭
8, 28	散気装置
12	オーバーフロー管
2 3	イオン交換体

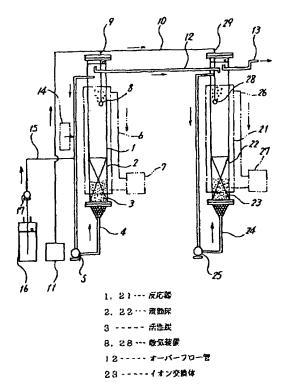
[EXPLANATION OF DRAWING]

121	Neactor
2 22	Fluid bed
3	Activated carbon
8 28	Diffuser
12	Overflow pipe
23	lon exchanger

【図1】

[FIG.1]



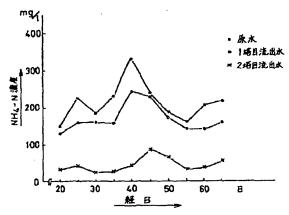


- 1, 21 Reactor
- 2,22 Fluidized bed
- 3 ---- Activated carbon
- 8, 28 Diffuser
- 12 Overflow pipe
- 23 ---- lon exchanger

【図2】

[FIG.2]



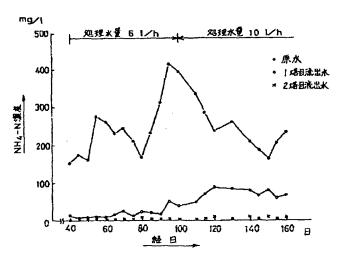


Top right: Raw water, 1st tower effluent, 2nd tower effluent

Vertical axis: NH4-N Concentration Horizontal axis: Days passed

【図3】

[FIG.3]



Top: Amount of treated water 6 l/h, Amount of treated water 10 l/h

Top right: Raw water, First tower effluent, Second tower effluent

Vertical axis: NH4-N concentration

Horizontal axis: Days passed



Continuation of the front page (51) Int.Cl.6

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